



Directions: Use these resources to help you study and prepare for your upcoming LSN Government end of the year exams.

<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 1: Government & Economic Basics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In a federal govt., power is shared and divided amongst the national, state, and local govts. (USA has a federal form of government.) - In a confederate govt., states & local govts. are more powerful than the national govt. - In a unitary govt., the national govt. is more powerful than the states & local govts. - Monarchies, Dictatorships, and Oligarchies are examples of unlimited governments (government has more power than the people) - Presidential Democracy = citizens elect both the legislature & executive - Parliamentary Democracy = citizens only elect legislature; legislature then picks executive - In a market economy, buyers and sellers control the economy. - In a command economy, the govt. controls the economy. - In a mixed economy, buyers and sellers have freedom with some govt. restrictions. - The United States of America utilizes a mixed economy. - The opportunity cost describes what you <i>could</i> be doing, but you are not doing→ What is the opportunity cost if the government spends \$1 billion on education? (many possible answers) - A resource that is scarce is something that people often desire, but a limited supply of it exists. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 1 Study Resources:</p> <p>Quizlet Cards: http://quizlet.com/80yx0 Jeopardy: http://goo.gl/ppBMSV Practice Questions: http://goo.gl/SvsZp</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 2: The US Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The US Constitution describes how the US govt. operates. - Making amendments can change the US Constitution→It is a hard task to accomplish (2/3 of Congress propose & 3/4 of states must ratify) -The first ten amendments have a special name, the Bill of Rights - You need to know and understand the following constitutional principles (rules) and provide an example of each: - Popular Sovereignty: people control the govt. - Limited Govt.: the US govt. was created to be restricted from becoming too powerful - Federalism: power is shared & divided amongst the national, state, and local govts. - Rule of Law: laws apply to all people ["no one is above the law"] - Separation of Powers: govt. powers are divided into 3 branches - Checks & Balances: each branch is limited by the other branches - Judicial Review: the Supreme Court can declare govt. actions unconstitutional - Due Process of Law: the govt. must provide people with certain rights before taking away their liberties (right to a lawyer, jury trial, etc. before the govt. can put you in jail and take you liberties away) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 2 Study Resources:</p> <p>Quizlet Cards: http://goo.gl/enTuv Jeopardy: http://goo.gl/vt2SR Practice Questions: http://goo.gl/0qPYkv</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 3: Political Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political parties are groups of people that try to win elections and control government - What are the 2 biggest political parties in the USA today? - Third parties are political parties, though not very popular—they often lack \$\$ & resources to win elections, BUT they can offer new ideas that other parties adopt - Interest groups represent a specific group and <i>lobby</i> the government to make policies that help its members - A primary election is when members of a political party vote on who should represent the party in the upcoming general election - A general election consists of candidates from different parties competing to control a government position - In order to run a successful campaign, candidates need to raise lots of money in order to pay for expensive campaign commercials - People & businesses are limited in how much they can donate to candidates 	<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 3 Study Resources:</p> <p>Quizlet Cards: http://goo.gl/g55Dlr Jeopardy: http://goo.gl/c/hzn Practice Questions: http://goo.gl/xnsVb</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 4: The Legislative Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The main power of a legislative branch is to make laws - The name of the national legislative branch is the US Congress (House & Senate) - The name of Maryland's legislative branch is the Maryland General Assembly (House of Delegates & State Senate) - Most legislatures in the USA are bicameral (two chamber organizations) - Every 10 years the national govt. conducts a census (national population count) as stated in the US Constitution - A state's population determines a state's representation in the House of Representatives—the more people in a state, the more members (power) a state will have in the House of Representatives - Reapportionment of House seats occurs every 10 years—meaning some states gain/lose representatives if their populations changed drastically since the last census - Each state has 2 Senators - Some of Congress's main powers include: declaring war, raising/lowering taxes, regulating interstate commerce [business] - The necessary and proper clause allows Congress to make laws not specifically written in the Constitution. Examples include: using nuclear weapons and providing healthcare - A bill is a proposed law→ a law must be passed by both the House & Senate and receive the president's signature - For a bill to become law, both chambers must pass the same bill - The president can veto (reject) a bill from becoming a law - People, interest groups, and the media persuade the legislative branch to pass or not pass laws - The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prevents schools & public places from discriminating based on race, gender, and ethnicity - The Voting Rights Act of 1965 removed discriminating laws that prevented people from voting in elections - Title IX forces schools to treat male and female students equally - Affirmative Action policies that provide assistance to groups of people who have <i>historically</i> faced discrimination in admittance to universities or receiving employment 	<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 4 Study Resources:</p> <p>Quizlet Cards: http://goo.gl/XDm6p Jeopardy: http://goo.gl/xthwv Practice Questions: http://goo.gl/H7H3R</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 5- The Executive Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The main power of the executive branch is to enforce laws - The leader of the national executive branch is called the President - The leader of Maryland's executive branch is called the Governor - The president and vice president are elected through the Electoral College - A presidential candidate cares more about winning electoral votes than popular votes. - The cabinet is responsible for advising the president - Regulatory agencies enforce millions of specific laws - Food & Drug Administration (FDA): regulates food/drugs sold in the USA - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): enforces clean air & water laws - Federal Communication Commission (FCC): regulates the media - Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): enforces air safety laws - Federal Trade Commission (FTC): enforces fair business laws - The president can veto (reject) bills passed by Congress - The Senate must approve of any cabinet leader or federal judge nominated by the president - Executive orders: commands given by the president that have the force of law— do not need the approval of Congress 	<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 5 Study Resources</p> <p>Quizlet Cards: http://goo.gl/22sqtl Jeopardy Review: http://goo.gl/6tXR2F Practice Questions: http://goo.gl/hh1cP8</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 6- The Judicial Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The main power of the judicial branch is to interpret laws - The highest court in the national govt. = US Supreme Court & the highest court in Maryland's judicial branch = Court of Appeals - The government must provide due process to all persons accused of a crime before the govt. takes away a person's freedom. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4th amendment: bans illegal search & seizures - 6th amendment guarantees a speedy & public trial - 5th amendment: no self-incrimination; no double jeopardy; eminent domain protections - 8th amendment prevents extreme bail and punishments - The Supreme Court uses judicial review to declare acts of the legislative or executive branch unconstitutional. - The Supreme Court has original and appellate jurisdiction. - Under criminal law, the prosecution (govt.) is trying to prove a defendant committed a crime. - A person can be subpoenaed to be a witness in a criminal case - In a criminal case, the all jurors on a petit jury must be certain beyond a reasonable doubt (close to 100% sure) to find a suspect guilty - If a defendant takes a plea bargain, they admit guilt in order to receive a smaller punishment; 90% of criminal cases end this way - In a civil law case, a plaintiff is filing a formal complaint against a defendant –a person wins by having a preponderance of evidence (more evidence than their opponent) - Torts, contracts, divorces, buying property = types of civil law 	<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 6 Resources:</p> <p>Quizlet Cards: http://quizlet.com/c8bpw Review Jeopardy: http://goo.gl/ID7WcT Practice Questions: http://goo.gl/6rc4uP</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">The Precedents of the Big 8 Court Cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marbury v. Madison: Established Judicial Review - McCullough v. Maryland: Explained the "necessary and proper clause" & the "Supremacy Clause" - Plessy v. Ferguson: Legalized "separate but equal racial segregation" - Brown v. Board of Education: Overturned <i>Plessy</i>; segregation finally declared illegal - Gideon v. Wainwright: the govt. must provide a lawyer for person accused of crime - Miranda v. Arizona: Before police questioning, the accused must know their due process rights - Tinker v. Des Moines: Students do have limited free-speech rights, but their speech cannot disrupt learning - New Jersey v. T.L.O.: School officials can search students if they have "reasonable suspicion" → no warrant needed! 	<p style="text-align: center;">Court Case</p> <p>Quizlet Cards: http://goo.gl/qpwWA</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 7: Domestic, Foreign, And Economic Policy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Domestic Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local/state governments decide how land will be developing using zoning boards - Two land development theories: Urban Sprawl (develop on open land—destroy green space; heavy on driving/traffic) & Smart Growth (rejuvenate cities that already exist—save green space; focus on making communities walkable and use public transport) - The federal government assists people using 3 main programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medicare = Healthcare assistance to <i>senior</i> citizens - Medicaid = Healthcare assistance to <i>low income</i> people - Social Security = Money assistance to <i>senior citizens & disabled people</i> <p style="text-align: center;">Foreign Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treaty: agreement made between the US and other countries→ need Senate approval - Sanction: punishment→ Ex: Embargo (refusing to trade with a country) - Red Cross: provides humanitarian assistance after disasters - NATO: military alliance between US, Canada, and Europe - World Bank: provides loans to developing countries to help them become more industrialized - UN: promotes world peace & cooperation - NAFTA: free trade treaty between US, Canada, Mexico - IMF: provides loans to countries in a financial crisis <p style="text-align: center;">Economic Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures amounts of goods/stuff made by a country - Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures inflation changes in a country - Unemployment Rate measure the amount of people who don't have a job, - Fiscal Policy consists of the president & Congress deciding the spending and taxing policies of the government - Monetary Policy consists of the Federal Reserve deciding how to keep the money supply stable in order to keep inflation balanced - During a recession, the government tries to increase the money supply (higher spending, lower taxes, decreased interest rates/reserve requirement/discount rate, buy securities) - During high inflation, the government tries to decrease the money supply (lower spending, higher taxes, increased interest rates/reserve requirement/discount rate, sell securities) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Unit 7 Resources:</p> <p>Quizlet Cards: http://goo.gl/wJTV20 Review Jeopardy: http://goo.gl/WHQ6DE Practice Questions: http://goo.gl/D4ctqH</p>